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REFERENCE

October 1945

Consumers' guide



Freedom from want all over the world.

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Woman's work is never done

● Everyone helped, each in his or her own way, to make our Victory. Sacrifices there were aplenty. The millions of men and women in service gave everything from years of time and effort to their lives. Those who backed them up at home worked long hours in factories, on the farm, in offices. They sailed the ships, ran the trains, and processed the food. They kept the homes of the Nation intact.

And in doing this job all of us learned a lot more about working together for a common cause. We found we could get more done as a group, pitching in and going to work.

Women's organizations across the Nation did a magnificent job. From the great national federations or associations of clubs to the smallest sewing circle, women organized to do what they could in their own community to help that community in helping win the war. They pulled together at national, State, and local levels to undertake and accomplish many kinds of services.

They sold bonds, gave blood, established canteens for service men and women. They worked on nutrition committees to help women in the neighborhood feed their families nutritious meals from war-curtailed food supplies. They worked together to make rationing work and to keep price ceilings; they organized nurseries for babies of war-working mothers and carried out scores of educational programs that helped to build and keep our Nation strong.

All this was done with one objective—Victory. Now Victory is ours. But that

does not mean the job is done. The objective of Victory was to obtain opportunity for a peaceful and secure and free life. But peace, security and freedom do not flow out of an armed Victory. Keeping the peace is an action job. A better life made from the best use and distribution of our country's resources doesn't just happen. It must be planned and worked for. And freedom lives only by continuing education in the elements of its values and responsibilities.

This means that, although the war work which women's organizations did is brought to a triumphant end, the work of winning the peace is just begun. There are many peacetime programs that can be launched at once by the women who mobilized for war.

During the war millions of America's housewives learned much about good nutrition but millions of isolated or less privileged housewives are still to be reached with practical elementary lessons in providing adequate low-cost meals for their families. Those who, in wartime, applied their nutrition education to their own families now have time to direct such education to groups heretofore not reached. One way to do this is through the encouragement of school lunch programs.

Many families are experiencing cuts in income and have to make difficult financial adjustments. Although wartime controls have been beneficial and will continue to be for awhile, it is well to remember the greatest inflation came 2 years after World War I. The effects of a dreaded inflation can be pointed out and programs to inform

others of its perils and ways to combat it can be initiated.

Some people have small savings—war bonds and other investments. Those who patriotically asked others to buy bonds might well continue the thrift education program and ask them to hold their bonds until maturity, if possible.

It is an established fact that families that have a system of financial planning get along much better than those who fail to plan. Women's organizations can be helpful in interesting adults of the community to take advantage of consumer education in adult vocational educational programs. Courses can be made available through public school systems, or county extension service classes can be conducted as part of organization programs.

During the war many States and small towns as well as rural areas have carried on programs in budgeting, good buymanship, meal planning, consumer credit, repairing and rebuilding of household equipment, as well as various other courses in home management. The need for such programs is always urgent.

Much has been done to improve health and food sanitation in the home. But comparatively few of the people are aware of the assistance local, State, and Federal governments furnish to consumers. Studies giving information on this subject might well be emphasized.

This winter's suffering among the people of many war depleted countries may destroy some of the gains we have made so far toward world peace. Unless we realize the importance of food in maintaining the peace many of our sacrifices will have been in vain. Organized women's groups can help to create a better understanding of the world food situation.

American women have done a great job during the war but if our hopes of a better tomorrow are to be realized there is continuing work for them to do.

The Editor

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Insects are surrendering on a wide front—to the new weapon, DDT. Civilians can now learn to use this war-developed insecticide.

● If the insects have an emperor he is probably formulating an offer of unconditional surrender right now for his world is being hit, and hit again, with the atomic bomb of DDT.

Large groups have already surrendered to this war-developed killer, and it seems certain that our human world-of-tomorrow, which is beginning today, will greatly benefit therefrom. We can state categorically that it will be a healthier world—and less itchy. For, while research in many fields of use still have a long way to go before results can be announced, some things are definite: DDT is death to fleas, lice, bedbugs, and mosquitoes. That much even the most cautious entomologist will admit. Scientists deplore the growing rumor that DDT will create a superpure world free from all annoying, disease-carrying insect life. At the same time they protest the mischievous suggestion that by killing the insects that pollinate the fruits and vegetables which feed man, and the animals man feeds on, DDT could eventually wipe all life from this planet, leaving it whirling in space, a naked globe without an amoeba to its name. The answer, they say, will be somewhere in between these two, and a good deal nearer the first than the last.

Before long there will be enough DDT released for civilians to buy in various forms and perhaps under a variety of names in retail stores, so let's see what this champion of insecticides is, and how, when, and where we may safely use it.

Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane or DDT is a crystalline solid, practically colorless and odorless. The chemical compound was first made in Germany in 1874. Apparently no use was made of it until about 5 years ago when a company of chemists in Switzerland—testing for a mothproofing agent—found it had insecticidal powers. In the fall of

1942 they sent some of the material to their New York representatives who turned it over to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Scientists here—spurred on by the threat of louse-borne typhus and by the tragic cost of malaria on Bataan and Guadalcanal, and the shortage of our standard insecticides such as pyrethrum and rotenone—were using every available means to discover some form of insect control. Experiments with DDT began at once at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., at the laboratory in Orlando, Fla., at some of the State experiment stations, in the laboratories of the Food and Drug Administration, in the Public Health Service, and in the Office of the Surgeon General. The rest, as they say in biographies of the great, is history. We have all heard about the beaches sprayed from planes before H-hour, so that when our marines splashed ashore they had only Japs to fight, not insects. We know how the typhus epidemic in Naples was brought under control by delousing 30 thousand people a day with DDT in powder form. And we have heard of the aerosol bomb, no bigger than a hand grenade, which released a fine mist carrying DDT which freed pup tents of mosquitoes and flies almost as if by magic. For all this we are devoutly thankful. And we honor the scientists who made the existence of our fighting men more endurable. But what about peacetime uses?

If Saipan and Okinawa can be made mosquitoless why not New Jersey and the Florida everglades? The answer to that one is that we didn't care what happened to vegetation or fish or anything else in those battle areas. We were killing insects to help our men kill Japs and win the war. Nothing else mattered. Here at home, and in peacetime the situation is quite different. Before

wholesale spraying and many other uses can have the blessing of scientists, extensive experiments now going on must be completed. Safeguards must be set up. We must know how to use to best advantage the different forms in which DDT will be available. So let's get back to what we know.

We know, first of all, that a little goes a long way in whatever form DDT is used. Even a solution containing only one-tenth of 1 percent is effective in some cases. Stronger doses remain effective for weeks.

Flies in Houses, Barns, and Outbuildings

Walls and ceilings sprayed with a solution of DDT in kerosene remain deadly for 6 months or more to any fly that lights on and crawls over them. Spray screens, doors, cross beams, lamp cords, and any other favorite fly parking places and sweep up your first batch of dead flies in an hour or so.



Disease-carrying lice will shortly cease to bother this Okinawa civilian now being saturated with DDT powder.



Death to flies and mosquitoes comes spouting from the sprayer as American soldiers treat a native dwelling on Okinawa.



Soon this market in Manila will be a death trap for insects. Spray is applied carefully to all exposed surfaces, but not to food.

DDT is not soluble in water, so the crystalline deposit left by the spray may remain potent for some time even on outside walls. Barnyard fences and the walls of barns and outhouses can become mass execution sites for flies. The fly must surrender.

Mosquitoes

DDT as applied against flies will be effective for mosquitoes, too. But another form of ammunition was developed especially for them—the aerosol bomb. This bomb is a small metal cylinder loaded with a mixture of DDT and pyrethrum in liquid Freon 12. Freon 12 is the chemical used in many refrigerators and air-conditioning units. It becomes gas when released. When the valve of the bomb is flicked open, the sudden change of pressure inside the bomb forces the mixture out through a small aperture in the form of mist. This mist is more finely divided than the usual spray and remains suspended in the air for a longer time. In a matter of seconds, enough of it will come out of the bomb to fill a large room. Mosquitoes may literally be killed on the wing. More than 16 million of these bombs were distributed to the armed forces to protect them against malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

This form of insecticidal protection is not inexpensive. However, it is expected that manufacturers will find a way to give civilians the same kind of protection at a price they can afford.

Controlling mosquitoes at the source by spraying lowlands and swampy areas is still in the experimental stage. We know, of course, that the mosquitoes can be killed, but the effect on other forms of life has not yet been determined.

Cockroaches

Treat their hiding places with a 10-percent DDT powder. It is about as good as sodium fluoride and lasts longer. It takes about a week to start the surrender of this species. As an extra measure use a 5-percent DDT spray on the under side of table tops, drawers, refrigerators, and shelves.

Ants

Use a 5-percent DDT spray under baseboards, behind window sills and frames, around sinks, and in bathrooms. Apply it to table and chair legs, to both sides of pantry shelves, and to any cracks or crevices leading to the outside. This is not effective for all types of ants, but many of them can be controlled for weeks with a single application of the spray. Avoid getting the spray on food or dishes.

Brown Dog Ticks

This is the only species of tick found in large numbers in homes. It attacks only dogs, and carries no disease to human beings. Apply a 10-percent DDT powder or 5-percent spray to cracks and crevices and floor coverings. The dust kills the ticks slowly. So let it stay for about 2 weeks.

Termites

DDT is a no-quarter adversary when it comes to termites and other woodwork insects. Five-percent DDT in kerosene or as an emulsion, used as a soil poison has been found to be effective for more than two seasons. For carpenter ants, spray floors, baseboards, and places where ants are seen with a 5-percent DDT kerosene solution.

Fleas

Apply lightly a 10-percent DDT powder next to the skin of dogs and around rat holes and runways. Put it on rugs, on floors, and on the soil that is visited by flea-infested animals. One-half pound will treat 1,000 square feet. A 5-percent DDT kerosene spray may be used in place of the powder. The spray may be used on top of the rugs, too. One quart is enough for 250 square feet if ordinary spray is used.

Clothes Moths, Silverfish, Carpet Beetles

Research on the proper dilution of DDT to be used on these destructive pests is still in progress. That means we haven't quite got their number yet, but it seems safe to say that they, too, will surrender.

Lice

DDT in powder form is effective for both head lice and body lice. A dusting of 10-percent DDT powder in the hair will soon clear out the inhabitants there; for body lice the body or the underwear may be dusted thoroughly. Every soldier in our Army was issued a 2-ounce can of powder for emergency use. Two ounces times 8 million men (and maybe some men got more than one package)—well, you can see why there wasn't any DDT left over for civilian use. The surrender of the louse will really be a great victory—for with it will go the deadly typhus and relapsing fever which it carries.

Bedbugs

DDT is the perfect answer to bedbug control. Mattresses sprayed with a 5-percent DDT spray or treated with a 10-per-

cent powder... some pest... liquid ou... needed fo... tress, spr... Force tho... frame, an... lightly... up the... There'll b... ever, exc... powder... the job... recommen...

Vegetable

The ba... a great ra... that we g... state of af...

DDT is... effective a... including... caterpillars... pests, the... and pea... effect aga... ing the... hornworm... aphid, the... spider mi...

Tests so... DDT in c... most of t... ceptions... and melon...

Because... one of its... of time i... entomolog... They stron... developed... portions o... cabbage a... form a sn...

Fruit Insect

There h... group of... ling moth... little fire... and suckin... holding o... the plum... or plant... conquered... fruit grow... sect wars... some new...

cent powder will remain free of these loathsome pests for 6 months or longer. Three liquid ounces of the spray is all that is needed for a full-sized bed, including mattress, springs, and joints in the bedframe. Force the spray into the joints of the bedframe, and treat both sides of the mattress, lightly. After a few hours of drying, make up the bed and forget the whole thing. There'll be no odor—no after effects whatever, except to the bugs. If you use the powder, 1½ ounces will be enough to do the job. Apply it lightly in the same places recommended for the spray.

Vegetable Insects

The battle against plant insects has such a great range, and is going forward so fast that we give only a bulletin of the present state of affairs.

DDT in dust, spray, or aerosol form is effective against some common garden pests, including the principal kinds of cabbage caterpillars, some kinds of potato insect pests, the tomato fruitworm, the pea weevil, and pea aphid. It has shown little or no effect against other vegetable pests, including the Mexican bean beetle, the tobacco hornworm, the turnip aphid, the melon aphid, the cabbage seed-pod weevil, the red spider mite, and the tomato russet mite.

Tests so far have shown that low-strength DDT in dust or aerosol form does not harm most of the common vegetable plants. Exceptions to this are plants of the squash and melon family—the cucurbits.

Because DDT is poisonous and because one of its striking properties is the length of time it remains active after application, entomologists advise caution in its use. They strongly recommend *not* putting it on developed fruits or vegetables or on edible portions of plants. For instance, don't spray cabbage after the center leaves begin to form a small compact head.

Fruit Insects

There have been notable surrenders in this group of insects—the Japanese beetle, codling moth, oriental fruit moth, rose chafer, little fire ant, several kinds of leafhoppers and sucking bugs. Others, however, are still holding out; orchard mites, scale insects, the plum curculio, pear psylla, and aphids or plant lice are a few which haven't been conquered yet. By the time gardeners and fruit growers need help in their private insect wars next spring specific information on some new uses for DDT may be available.

Beneficial Insects

At present entomologists are doing a lot of worrying about honeybees. DDT is harmful to them and to other beneficial insects, as are a number of other insecticides. How and when to use DDT for pests without disrupting pollination is the question.

Insect-feeding birds have been killed in the course of some experiments, and this, of course, is highly undesirable.

Is It Poisonous?

Yes, DDT is rather poisonous and although not seriously dangerous, it should be treated as a poison. It has proved to be poisonous to all warm-blooded animals on which it has been tested, so there is no reason to doubt it is poisonous to humans. The poisonous effects result only from swallowing it or from long or repeated exposure to oil solutions of it on the skin.

Take all the precautions you would take for any other insecticide. See that it is marked with easily read labels, and keep the tightly closed containers out of children's reach. Remember that the kerosene spray is inflammable and avoid using it near a flame of any kind. Remember, too, that DDT can't be wiped off easily, so keep food well-covered when spraying kitchen or pantry.

The powder form is not dangerous if used externally, as it is not readily absorbed through the skin. If used accidentally in a substantial amount for an ingredient in cooking it would be dangerous.

Avoid excessive inhalation of the dust when you are working with it.

Don't use it on the cat. Cats lick themselves so thoroughly they can become ill from the amount of powder they swallow.

Don't use the oil spray on animals, and avoid excessive skin contact with it yourself. If contaminated to any extent—by spilling, for instance—wash the skin thoroughly.

In the Realm of Possibility

Tests are constantly in progress on further uses for DDT in various forms. It's possible that eventually we may have paper bags treated with DDT, so that insects will cut through only over their own dead bodies, as it were. But what effect will the DDT in the bag have on the food it is protecting from insects? We don't have the answer yet.

The time may come when all wool materials can be mothproofed.

Many more uses are in the realm of possibility for this enemy of insects—but, sad to relate, it has no effect on those guerrillas of the insect world, the chiggers!



No fleas, flies, or moths need park on this floor. They'll die in short order if they do.



Unlucky door for insects! DDT in kerosene base will make it deadly for weeks.



DDT powder in small quantity, applied where he can't reach it will rid him of fleas.

Freedom from want

If this goal of the United Nations can be met in some degree this winter, the world will be on its way toward prosperity and peace.

● There is apparently only one food commodity the world will have enough of this winter. With the exception of wheat, all the major foods will be short of meeting the tremendous demands of hungry people all over the world—almost all of whom have been through war and some of whom have been through almost a decade of fighting. There will not be enough crops to harvest and some of the crops planted will never be harvested. There will not be enough ships, enough mine-free harbors, enough docks, railroad tracks, or trains, or trucks, or men to handle the volume of food the world demands. Nor will there be enough machinery and processing plants to convert raw products into edible form.

In the very face of these seemingly insurmountable obstacles, it is estimated that no one should starve this winter *if* the cooperation we learned in war can be used in peace, *if* the sharing we thought necessary in war can be maintained in peace, *if* every producer and every consumer throughout the world uses the land, the machinery, the manpower, and the food available in the most efficient way. On these "ifs" depend not only the health and working capacity of people throughout the world this winter, but the future security of a peaceful, democratic world. By maximum production and maximum sharing, all can get through.

If the world does not meet the winter's minimum food requirements, if millions of displaced people are not reestablished at

profitable pursuits, if the world cannot overcome the obstacles of shortages of all kinds, peace may be short-lived and the opportunity to create trade on a wide international basis—one of the necessary adjuncts to a prosperous, peaceful world—may be lost.

To realize freedom from want, internationally, is a big order. But so was the order to keep soldiers and civilians of the United Nations well-fed and hard-working during the war. The atomic bomb was a big order, too, and so was the order to get boatloads of food through mined waters and submarine blockades.

We found that we could do these jobs through international cooperation on a scale never known before. For instance, the Combined Food Board from June 1942, when it was established by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, up to December 1944 had controlled in one way or another commodities produced by nearly 50 countries and territories and had distributed these commodities in more than 70 countries and territories. An average of 40 million tons of commodities (exclusive of machinery) have been allocated annually in accordance with the Board's recommendations and have entered international exchange. The major food commodities—sugar, rice, tea, fats and oils, fish, wheat, canned meats, and dairy products—have been produced by all the United Nations to the utmost of their ability and have been distributed in the most equitable manner among all of them.

Since every one of the United Nations was affected by the disruption in imports and the cutting off of supplies by enemy occupation, every Nation had to share what it had with others—had to contribute as much as could be spared from its home supply to the international pool of resources. Since disruptions in imports still exist, despite the end of war, and since many food-producing areas of the world will be able to count on but a 50 to 75 percent of normal production, some international controls over the significant world food commodities in



short supply will undoubtedly need to be maintained. Until men, women, land, factories, railroads, can all be put back into production, consumers in the United States as well as in the rest of the world will have to be willing to take as their share of the world's resources only what they really need.

Unless the war-shattered countries of the world can become productive again and can once more resume their place in the international exchange of goods and services, a high standard of living for the world, proclaimed as the way to permanent peace, cannot be realized. For these people to be productive they must have food. For them to have food means that the food-producing areas of the world must continue to contribute whatever they can to those not now able to produce all their needs.

Sugar, rice, fats and oils, and dairy products will be short of demand. To prevent widespread malnutrition and inflationary competition by the paying nations for limited supplies, distribution controls similar to those in effect during the war period may be necessary. These controls will probably be carried on by the various international combined boards instituted by the United Nations. In the United States, the Foreign Economic Administration is expected to handle the requests for food and other commodities from those nations with the money or credit to buy. Nations without financial resources will receive emergency supplies through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The latter organization has primary responsibility for ascertaining the needs of the nations requesting help and for procuring supplies from the other producing areas in the United Nations. Up to August, UNRRA had received requests from Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Italy, Austria, and Czechoslovakia for food, machinery, seeds, medicine, fertilizer, and other strategic



Farm machinery is repaired to speed crops on war-torn farms of Yugoslavia.

commodities necessary to carry them through the winter and to reestablish their farms and their factories. All such emergency supplies are being and will be distributed on the basis of the relative needs of the population, without racial, political, or religious discrimination, under effective rationing and price controls, and through as many of the normal distribution channels as possible. If the population can afford to pay for the supplies they receive, the money will be used by the individual governments in work of a national necessity—such as building roads, bridges, schools. But no one will be denied food because he has no financial resources. His supplies will be paid for from the common United Nation's funds.

Sugar is International

Many European nations, as well as the United States, Great Britain, Canada, some of the Latin American countries, China, New Zealand, and parts of Africa, have to rely on imports for some of their sugar requirements. It is not economically efficient for these sugar-importing nations to try to make themselves self-sufficient, any more than it would be efficient for the United States to take care of all its needs, say, for bananas, or coffee, or tea, or spices. When the war reduced shipping facilities and when enemy occupation of surplus sugar-producing areas cut sharply into the supply available to the United Nations, it was necessary for the Combined Food Board to impose allocations.

Under these allocations, the United States obtained its major sugar supply (about 75 percent of total use) from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. The United Kingdom and Canada obtained most of their requirements from home beet sugar crops, from the British West Indies, from the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. Australia and South Africa exported their surplus sugar stocks to the Indian Ocean area and to South East Asia. An international sugar pool, made up of all the sugar produced by the United Nations over and above that needed by the individual producing nations, was created. Purchased or controlled by the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, sugar was allocated through the Combined Food Board to those other members of the United Nations not able to produce enough to meet minimum needs.

World sugar supplies in 1945 are the smallest since the start of the war, largely due to a reduced crop in Cuba and a reduc-

tion in world sugar stocks of about 2.4 million tons. Active fighting, lack of coal for operating sugar mills, shortages of fertilizer, and disrupted transportation will mean that the European countries will have only a little over one-half of the sugar they averaged annually during prewar years (1935-39). Japanese occupation practically eliminated the sugar industry in the Philippine Islands and it was these Islands that annually exported nearly a million tons of sugar, mostly to the United States, before the war. No sugar can be expected from the Philippines in 1945 and relatively little in 1946. Java, another sugar-exporting area, probably will take until 1947 for recovery of its productive capacities.

Allocation of sugar will, therefore, continue. Consumers nowhere will receive the amounts of sugar they'd like to receive this year, nor will they receive as much as they did before the outbreak of war. Average civilian per capita consumption in the United States during this year will probably be about 72 pounds of refined sugar, compared with 89 pounds last year and with a prewar average of about 97 pounds. At that, American consumers will fare better than most other consumers in the world. In Great Britain, consumption will average

about 67 percent of prewar consumption and there will be even greater percentage declines in northern and western Europe.

And So are Rice and Tea

Like sugar, both rice and tea are international foods. Since only a few countries produce all their needs, and since consumers in every country in the world normally use some quantities of both, it was inevitable that war would curtail supplies. Therefore, during the war period, they were placed under allocation. When Japan occupied Java, about one-fifth of the supply of tea formerly available to the United Nations was cut off. Agreements among the nations were made through the Combined Food Board to assure equitable distribution of the remaining 4/5 of the supply. Allocations of approximately 703,000,000 pounds of tea were made to the United States, the United Kingdom and her Dominions and Colonies, to the USSR, the Middle East, the European neutrals, the South American republics, and certain African territories. An allotment, equivalent to 90 percent of normal usage, was made to each of the consuming countries.

Rice was another commodity which was adversely affected when the Japanese oc-



In a Middle East camp, displaced families are fed until they can be returned to their homelands.

cupied the countries in Southeastern Asia which normally export 95 percent of the rice entering world trade. The United States, Brazil, and Egypt were the only major surplus rice-producing countries remaining as sources of supply to the United Nations. The Combined Food Board allocated the available supply according to the most essential requirements from the point of view of the war effort and also took necessary steps to maintain exports from these surplus areas at as high a level as possible. Prices were controlled through United Nations' purchase agreements. Those countries that could, increased their rice production enormously. The United States, for instance, produced 70 million bushels of rough rice from the 1944 crop, compared with 65 million a year earlier and an average of 50 million before the war. In spite of the fact that the United States increased its rice exports to other allied countries and to Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands, consumers at home never went below their minimum, essential needs. Because of maximum production we were able to share with others in need.

Since world rice production for the 1944-45 season is estimated to be slightly under that of a year ago, and from 5 to 10 percent below the amount harvested annually before the war, it is inevitable that international controls over the short supply will be needed until the Asiatic areas can begin to reach normal production.

Fats and oils are also international foods—needed by all, but not produced by all in sufficient quantity to take care of individual needs. Allocations were placed early in the war on the significant world supplies of fats and oils, so that vital military and civilian needs could be met. No consumer, in the United States or elsewhere, has had all the edible fats or the products made from fats and oils that he would have liked to have had or that he was used to having. But international cooperation made it possible to meet minimum United Nations' needs. During the coming winter and until areas disrupted by war can return to normal production and normal trade, distribution controls will be necessary to prevent privation. It will not be enough for those countries with supplies to release for export only the amounts left over after luxury buying has been satisfied. All nations—exporters as well as importers—will have to keep their fats and oils requirements down to essential levels if those populations in extreme want



Dairy heifers on their way to Greece to rebuild the herds of the famished country. Bulls and light draft mares went, too.

are to make their maximum contribution to a prosperous and peaceful world.

Production Takes Time

In addition to the international food commodities that normally move in world trade and that will have to be controlled until supplies become normal, there are other commodities, vitally important to health and morale, which before the war were produced for home consumption. Most dairy products, meat, eggs, vegetables, and potatoes normally do not enter extensive foreign trade. A nation usually produces enough of these to meet national needs. But today Europe and Asia are without the livestock, the seeds, the fertilizer, the machinery, the manpower, or the time to produce these supplies in sufficient quantities to meet their urgent needs this winter. By next year indigenous production will be able to take care of more of their needs. But this winter relief supplies will have to come from those countries whose farms and factories have not been ruined by bombs and artillery fire.

The UNRRA has already made extensive surveys of the needs of the people in Europe and is just now beginning to study the needs of Asia. No one country, however productive, however rich in resources and supplies, however free from the devastating effects of war, can be expected to fulfill all its emergency needs. These needs will come from the international pool of resources, with every member of the United Nations contributing whatever can be spared from home needs. And even some of the European

nations will be able to make contributions. For instance, Czechoslovakia, desperate as that country is for fats and oils, dairy products, and meat, may be able in a short time to contribute sugar to the international food supply.

It will not be possible, of course, to meet maximum needs even should there be enough food. For some time to come transportation difficulties will hamper maximum movement of food supplies. It would be impossible to satisfy the Polish request for "rivers of milk and mountains of dried milk," or the Greek need for wheat and meat, or the Yugoslavian request for dairy products. But enough supplies can be gathered from all the corners of the earth to approximate, at least, the barest minimum requirements of these hungry nations. To do this will not mean great sacrifices but a willingness to share some of the bread with those who have no bread at all.

War has taught us the value of close interdependence. Producers and consumers alike know by now that a brisk exchange of goods among free nations is one of the most important contributions to a peaceful world and a prosperous one.

Production and consumption during the war have been based on international capacities and international needs. To achieve peace and freedom from want, the same international attitude will be necessary in the future. But unless the productive areas of the world can be rebuilt (and that means feeding the populations that will do the rebuilding), abundant international trade will not occur.

The land he fought for

Eight out of every 100 G. I.'s plan to change from fighting to farming. But how many actually go back to the land will depend on farm and job situations.

● What openings for an enterprising young veteran in Agriculture?

Until the sudden surrender of Japan this question seemed remote to the general public—far away in the realm of postwar plans, as it were.

Now all at once we find ourselves plunged into the midst of the postwar world, practically colliding with such high priority questions as *What farm openings for veterans?*

An A 1, top priority question it is, too. For about eight out of every hundred soldiers interviewed by the War Department in a recent poll had definite plans to go into farming. And more veterans may be looking for farms if reconversion lags and the job situation doesn't turn out as well as anticipated.

Each day brings home more discharged servicemen. Military and naval authorities forecast that at least 7 million men will be discharged within a year after V-J Day.

Soon there will be a show-down as to whether the G. I.'s dream farm turns into a wholesome, hopeful reality or a bitter, heart-breaking disappointment.

After the last war many ex-servicemen rushed into farming ventures without knowing the score—and many lost the money and labor they put into poor or overvalued farms.

This time Government agencies concerned with the veteran and farm problems are trying to steer our returning warriors away from the pitfalls involved in ill-advised farm ventures.

Since the early days of the war, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies have cooperated with the armed forces to supply our soldiers, sailors, and marines with the best and latest information available on farming opportunities. In addition, veterans' advisory committees have been set up in most farm counties to give the farm-hunting veteran on-the-spot information about local farming conditions, land values, credit facilities, living costs, and other pertinent information. These commit-

tees are composed of leading farmers working in cooperation with the county agents.

In addition to answering thousands of letters from servicemen, the Department of Agriculture has prepared a number of publications to answer their questions about farming. This material tells the basic facts a prospective farmer should know: The importance of experience to successful farming; tips on farm buying; credit services available to veterans; and problems and prospects in the various types of farming. Particular emphasis is placed on the importance of thoroughly investigating the production record on the particular farm which is being considered for purchase—not to mention farming and living conditions in the surrounding community—before buying.

Servicemen are told the advantages and disadvantages of farm life—hard work without much chance of ever getting rich balanced by the opportunity to do healthful work in the open, with the hope of earning a reasonable amount of security and comfort in time and of becoming known and respected in the community.

For the man who doesn't start thinking about farming possibilities until he's about

to leave the armed service, the USDA has sent to separation centers for distribution, an "order-blank" list of publications which will be mailed on request. Then, if a departing sailor thinks he might like to don the overalls of a farmer but wisely wants to get as much information as he can to start with, all he has to do is put his name and address on the back of the list, mark the publications he wants, mail the order blank to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and wait for a reply.

Easy, isn't it? Yes, Government agencies have endeavored to make it as easy as possible for servicemen to get information about farming. But they are very emphatic in saying that there's no way of learning all about farming in a few simple lessons.

If a novice is thinking of going into the poultry business in a big way, for instance, he's likely to be told that "it's better to *grow* into the large-scale poultry business than to *go* into it."

For the benefit of men still in the service who want to do a little self-teaching in the field of agriculture, the Armed Forces Institute has offered some exploratory courses in farming, prepared by USDA specialists. These courses also warn the servicemen to be cautious about buying a farm.

Perhaps partly as a result of this realistic approach to the question of farm opportunities, a large majority of servicemen who plan to go into farming have had farming experience. A survey made by the War Department among troops, reveals that 9 out of every 10 men who definitely intend to farm have had at least a year of full-time farming experience. More than half of the men who



Interested in farming, G. I.? If so, you can get information about opportunities from the USDA.

Carroll Olson, former AAF captain, signs up for an FSA farm purchase loan while the missus and baby stand by. Inset: their farm.



are definitely going to farm have fathers who are in the farming business. Only 2 percent of the men with definite farming plans have had no experience at all.

Of course, another 15 percent reported that they had thought about going into farming, although they had fairly definite plans for something else. Still another 6 percent were interested in part-time farming.

Among the last two groups were a large proportion of men without farming experience—and so more potential victims of bad farm investments, *if they don't watch out.*

Farms For Free?

Farms cost money. Right now they cost a lot of money—on an average about 50 percent more than before the war. Servicemen are warned to remember this when they are looking for a farm. Furthermore, they are advised to remember that prices of farm products can't be expected to remain as high as during the war years. So estimates of farm earnings should be figured on average prices. Otherwise the hopeful purchaser is likely to find that the mortgage payments are eating up his profits, and then some.

Why not homestead some good Government land, then? A pretty thought! But unfortunately the good land has practically all been settled, these many years. And poor land wouldn't be worth the work and money that go into developing it.

True, there is still some free land in Alaska. Apparently the idea of settling in the north country appeals to the adventurous spirit of American fighting men. About a thousand inquiries a month have been coming to the Interior Department from soldiers, sailors, and marines. Some want to start small business ventures in Alaska, others want to go into trapping and mining, and a goodly number want to know about

proving up farms on Government land. To one and all the Interior Department tries to give a realistic picture—that life in the Territory is rugged, that only experienced farmers should undertake homesteading in Alaska, that some capital and much hard work would be necessary to develop an unimproved farm, and that a veteran would be wise to make an inspection trip to Alaska before moving up with his family.

Generally speaking it's true in buying land, as in making other purchases, that you get only what you pay for. Veterans are warned to look twice at abandoned farms, which are for sale "cheap" because the owners couldn't make a go of them. Farm experts point out that poor farms are more likely to be overpriced than good land—that it is often smarter to buy fewer acres and have them good. It takes as much labor and equipment to farm poor land as good land but the yield from the poor land is far less. Of course, an experienced farmer with time on his hands is often able to increase the value of unimproved land by his own labor. It is true, too, that some types of farming—poultry, for instance—are less likely to feel the pinch of poor land. Best thing for the veteran to do is to get firsthand information suited to his own needs.

What to Use for Money?

Unfortunately, the average veteran is handicapped in buying a farm by having very limited funds. The loan guarantee provision of Public Law 346 (the "G. I. Bill of Rights" to you) is designed to help qualified veterans of World War II buy farms by stimulating private lending agencies to make loans to veterans. Uncle Sam doesn't supply the money outright. But if a veteran can locate a good farm at a fair price, knows how to farm and will be able to

operate it on a sound basis, the Veterans Administration will guarantee up to 50 percent but not to exceed \$2,000 of a loan obtained from a private lending agency to buy farm land, livestock and equipment, or to improve any farm buildings and equipment.

Where to find a good farm that can be swung with the limited amount of credit stimulated by the guaranty is the catch, as far as veterans who haven't accumulated some savings of their own are concerned. Through June this year, only 345 World War II veterans had obtained farm loans under the loan guarantee provision of the "G. I. Bill of Rights." This does not include any who have bought part-time farms under the home-loan provisions of the bill.

For the veteran who is short on cash or who needs guidance until he learns the ropes about managing a farm, the Farm Security Administration probably offers the best bet for getting a start up the agricultural ladder. Up to July of this year, FSA had no special funds earmarked for veterans' loans, yet out of limited general funds nearly 3,000 loans totaling about \$4,000,000 had been made to World War II veterans.

The majority of these were rural rehabilitation loans which enable the farm owner or tenant to get operating money on reasonable terms to buy the things needed to do a good farming job. These loans recognize that not only are work stock and farm machinery essential for successful farming operations, but also necessary are household and canning equipment, clothing, and medical care. The loans are for borrowers who own or rent land on which they can make a living. To aid him in his farming, the veteran borrower develops a farm management plan with the aid of the local FSA supervisor. The plan will help him make reasonably sure that he will be able to make a good living and also repay his loan.

That still doesn't solve the problem of the veteran who wants to buy a farm but can't find the money. A FSA farm-ownership loan may be the answer to his problem. While only 66 such loans were made to veterans during the past fiscal year, it is expected that many more returning servicemen will be able to buy family-sized farms during the next 12 months. This is not merely because so many more servicemen are coming home but because Congress has authorized FSA to lend \$25,000,000 to veterans for buying farms during the 1945-46 fiscal year. To qualify for a loan, the veteran must have had ability or experience in farm-

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ing and locate a suitable farm which he can buy at a reasonable price. Loans are approved only after a committee of local farmers appraises the farm and concludes that the veteran can repay his indebtedness and make a living from the land.

First veteran to receive a farm purchase loan from this special Congressional appropriation of \$25,000,000 was Carroll M. Olson of Texas. Olson served as a captain in the Army Air Forces during the war. While in the service he saved money for a start in farming. These savings were enough to enable him to buy livestock and machinery to equip the 157-acre farm near Cranfills Gap, Tex., which he purchased with his FSA loan. This loan, amounting to \$7,400, enabled Olson to repair the farmhouse and build a garage and smokehouse as well as to pay for the farm itself. He will have 40 years to repay the loan which carries 3 percent interest on the unpaid principal.

It is expected that about 4,000 veterans will be able to obtain farm-ownership loans this year from this special appropriation. In addition, veterans are eligible to receive loans from another \$25,000,000 of FSA funds not restricted to the use of veterans.

Here again, a limiting factor in the purchase of farms by veterans is a scarcity of suitable farms available at reasonable prices. It's up to the veteran to locate such a farm, and sometimes this may not be easy even though FSA advises applicants of any farms-for-sale of which the agency may have records, and the county veterans' advisory committees furnish information on local farm opportunities.

That brings us back once again to the matter of farm land values. It also underlines the fact that the question of farm openings for veterans is not a thing apart from general agricultural problems. During recent decades there's been a trend toward increasing tenancy. It was to help overcome this trend—in the conviction that a family-owned, family-sized farm provides the soundest base for our agricultural and national economy—that the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, providing the FSA with funds for long-term farm purchase loans, was enacted by Congress. The benefits have now been extended to returning veterans of World War II.

Ways to Learn About Farming

Successful farming requires skill and experience and business judgment.

The requirement that a veteran must have

farm experience before he can qualify for a loan may seem harsh to some ex-servicemen with farming aspirations, but actually the restriction is a protection, for otherwise many a would-be farmer might find himself saddled with a debt and a farm that he couldn't make pay. Far better if he had saved his money and learned, by working awhile as a farm laborer or by studying in an agricultural school.

Under the educational provisions of the "G. I. Bill of Rights," eligible World War II veterans can have 1 to 4 years of schooling at Government expense. If they qualify and elect to do so, they can take this schooling at the various State agricultural colleges and thus learn scientific pointers of farming in the section where they propose to settle. Men without sufficient credits to enter college may find courses in vocational schools.

For the disabled veteran whose handicaps will not interfere too greatly with his success as a farm operator or worker, the vocational rehabilitation program administered by the Veterans Administration under Public Law 16 provides opportunities for training in agriculture. Through June 1945 this year, 172 veterans of World War II were training for agriculture in schools and colleges and 312 were learning on the job.

An example of a disabled veteran who's learning on the job is a former marine private who was discharged after he contracted malaria in New Guinea. While still in the Pacific, this young man made his own post-war plans and bought a farm adjoining one owned by his mother back in Wisconsin.

Both the farm and the veteran were in need of rehabilitation. So the ex-marine is getting a practical training course on his own farm, with a Smith-Hughes Vocational Agriculture instructor acting as field trainer and the Extension Service and Soil Conser-

vation Service cooperating. This training program provides that the veteran will get on-the-farm instruction at least four times monthly and provides for a definite farm improvement program. While he's taking the course, the veteran's pension of \$50 a month has been stepped up to \$92.

What's Ahead

But what's ahead for this veteran and other veterans who may be embarking on farming ventures will in the end be dependent on many factors. It will depend on factors other than the aids they receive from Uncle Sam in getting the credit or training or guidance they need. It will also depend on factors beside their own individual enterprise, grit, and hard work. All these are important in making opportunities for veterans in farming.

But the problem is far wider than that. It's largely a question of how much of what the farmers produce will the consuming public be able to buy. Unless city workers find jobs at good wages, the market for farm products will shrink and farmers, veterans along with the rest, will lose. If there aren't enough jobs for returning veterans and discharged war workers, a back-to-the-land movement could take place which would be disastrous. On the other hand, a boom, unrestrained by price controls, could sweep prices and land values up to a point where a crash would be inevitable.

The answer calls for business, labor, and agriculture to plan and work together to achieve full peacetime production and full employment. It calls for measures to maintain farm and city incomes yet to maintain a firm hold on prices and land values. A big assignment that, but the welfare of our veterans and of America demands that we push ahead toward this peacetime objective.



Though he lost a leg at Pearl Harbor, Paul Sprague does all the work on his 20-acre farm, "We Like It."

A BURNING question

Whether there will be enough coal this winter depends on how well consumers keep a lid on heat waste.

● A terse announcement interrupts all radio programs, taxi horns blare, ticker tape floats from windows, shouting crowds overflow the streets. The war's over! And among our other joyous reflections we think surely pinching and skimping are now at an end.

But, not so fast, warns Uncle Sam. To be sure many articles, long missed, will soon return to market. Nevertheless our war-learned ways of thrift cannot disappear in a sudden tide of extravagance. We still have shortages.

We have, in serious fact, a shortage of high grade, domestic size coals. And unless we put a tight lid on heat waste, coal users in eastern and north central United States may live in cooler homes this winter.

Let's look at the situation:

During the war years, the mines gave up to various branches of the armed service 130 thousand young men, thereby reducing the miner ranks and at the same time raising the average age of miners from 32 to 50 years. In some areas, men in their eighties returned to work at the mines.

And while American miners have worked longer hours and produced more coal than any other miners in the world, the amount of coal brought out of the earth was bound to be less, due to the loss of younger men at the peak of their vigor.

Then, new recruits became discouraged by acute shortages of meats and fats in mining communities. And seasoned miners claimed these same shortages were responsible for absenteeism and strikes.

With an arm gone—so to speak—coal producers faced a mammoth task. For the Nation at war had developed a huge appetite for coal.

Transportation increased. We had troops to move; foods, ammunitions, and other material to haul; food, clothing, and weapons of war to ship to our allies. And even though the railroads had "upped" coal-burning efficiency so that it took one-third less coal to haul a ton of freight, they still used 20 percent of all our soft coal produced.

Industry grew. We had new ordnance plants and enlarged factories converted to

war uses steaming full speed ahead day and night. Swollen industry not only demanded more coal for heat but for the production of gas and electricity as well.

That has been the wartime picture of coal production—a one-armed man shoveling coal into an ever-widening maw. Since, however, this has been true for some 3½ years, it's fair to ask why we are just now facing a shortage.

The answer is simply that the coal pile has been shrinking a little each year until we have not enough now to go around—that is, in the eastern part of the country. Early in the war when manpower was less short, industry built up great reserves of soft coal. Then in the following war years, folks accustomed to using hard coal substituted the soft varieties during winter pinches when they couldn't get their favorite anthracite. And there was plenty of soft coal to go around since industry had reserves to draw on. But now the industrial stock piles are critically low and will have to be replenished if factories are to be safe from enforced shut-downs due to lack of coal.

At this point, there's another question that's fair to ask: Suppose we don't ship any coal to Europe, will that take care of our own shortage? No. No, because our shortage amounts to about 20 million tons of hard and soft coal. What we propose to send to Europe is 8 million tons of the kinds not generally used for heating homes.

That's far less than Europe actually needs. Here's the way of things in Europe: Take Holland, for example. Holland has no coal to pump out the water that flooded her fertile fields when the dikes were opened. For want of fuel, manufacturing and transportation are paralyzed, which means that food may rot because it can't be hauled and processed, and warm clothing so desperately needed cannot be made. For want of fuel to make fertilizer, crops planted without it will yield only a fraction of a normal crop. For lack of coal, folks of the Netherlands have long since chopped down trees and ripped up wooden paving blocks to get a little heat. As for hot meals and warm

baths—they're but memories of happier days. Even if the Dutch stepped up their production of coal 40 percent, each family would get about four-fifths of a ton for the year.

What is true for Holland is generally true for the rest of devastated Europe. And the countries are helpless to do much for themselves in the way of providing coal this year. Based on their prewar production, France, who has always imported coal to round out her own supply, is now mining about 65 percent of normal; Belgium, 50 percent; the Netherlands, 33 percent; and Germany, the erstwhile supplier to other countries, 10 percent.

There's some talk that the Army will transfer 2,600 German miners from American prison camps to the German mines. But even if the men can get sufficient food and clothing to fit them for the hard work, their services will be a mere shovelful in the coal bucket because of the smallness of their number and the lateness of the season.

Nor can Britain assist continental Europe. The United Kingdom coal output is now about 180 million tons as compared with 230 million in 1939. Obviously her own fires will burn low this winter.

Our proposed shipment of 8 million tons—of which, incidentally, Germany will get not 1 pound—can be little more than an

HEAT THRIFT TIMETABLE

Spring

Or is it? When the March lion roars, stuff up cracks and vow to get weather stripping come another season. If you budget now maybe you can insulate next fall.

Temperatures in the late sixties—weather man promises a row of fine days. It's safe to let the fire go out.

Days are longer—watch those lights. Wasted electricity is wasted fuel.



Summer

No use up this heat. Order your insulate down and furnace. Repair and new ones. Gather a

opiate. It will not cure Europe's fuel ills, but it may ease an otherwise unbearable situation. It may prove the difference between orderly government and anarchy.

To return to the United States—since the end of the war, we've begun to glimpse a silver lining or two in the fuel situation.

For one thing, fuel oil has been released from rationing and homemakers may again change from coal to oil-burning equipment without a permit. That will slacken somewhat the demand for coal. Then the Government plans to: (1) Accelerate the release from the armed services of miners who have sufficient points; (2) get a better distribution of food into mining areas; (3) promote the deferment of miners who might still be subject to military induction; (4) go after new recruits; (5) improve transportation.

The big factor is time. It takes time to put plans into motion and to feel results. That's why Uncle Sam is asking us for every bit of cooperation we can give.

For example, homemakers living in western Tennessee, western Kentucky, western Indiana, most of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and some places in upper Wisconsin have a choice of coal from either the Giant Appalachian or the Indiana-Kentucky-Illinois fields. They can help most by buying local coals immediately, taking whatever substitute for the eastern coals that their dealers recommend. Stocking the coal bin now will have a double benefit. Obviously, it will leave the eastern coals for those who have no choice. And it will take coal out of the coal yards and into the cellars, thereby making room for the storage of more coal as fast as it is produced. Storage is at present one of the big "headaches" of the midwestern coal producers.

When dealers request it, farmers with trucks can do their bit by going after their fuel and taking it directly from the coal cars since cars, too, are scarce, and the faster they are emptied the more loads they can shuttle back and forth between the mines and the dealers.

For all of us everywhere there's a job to do in conserving heat this winter since—war or peace—thrift is always in fashion. To prevent needless waste—and that's all thrift is when translated into action—we need to know the causes of heat loss.

Briefly stated, they're as follows: *Air leaks* through the walls, ceilings, and roof and around windows of your home; through the boiler and pipes of your heating system.

To remedy, insulate and weather strip. If the whole job of house insulation looks too big for your purse, just insulating the attic alone may save you as much as 30 percent in fuel costs. And weather stripping will shut out such cold air as could blow in through an opening the size of a kitchen sink.

Keep a weather eye peeled for wall cracks, due to "settling," and caulk them before the thermometer begins to drop.

Then, since warmth as well as smoke goes up the chimney, make sure your fireplace damper fits tightly and can be closed when there's no fire in the grate.

Warmth will also escape through window glass which is a rapid conductor of heat. You can stop such waste by installing storm windows and doors. The relatively dead air space between the two panes of glass will slow down heat penetration.

When you've made the house as snug as the proverbial rug-bug, heat seal the furnace by insulating the boiler, outgoing and return lines. Examine the inside of the

heating units and pipes for air-leaking cracks and for seepage through connections or around the base of the furnace where it rests on the floor. These you can remedy with furnace cement. Replace warped furnace doors or broken grates with new.

Obstructions, such as soot, scale, and ash—which are a second cause of heat waste—may be removed by cleaning the furnace thoroughly before the autumnal equinox heralds the heating season. And during cold spells use a stiff brush weekly to push soot and ash through the clean-out door into the fire pot.

If you have radiators, open them frequently to let out water or dead air—depending on the kind of heat you have—which will act as insulation where you don't want it.

Finally, *inefficient fire-tending*, which is the third cause of wasted fuel, can be overcome by understanding that: (1) Coal gives off volatile gases which will go up the chimney as wasted heat unless you leave enough live coals exposed to burn such gases. So when you put on fresh coal, pile up the live coals on one side and the fresh coal on the other. Or scoop a hole in the center of the live coals and heap in a mound of fresh coal, leaving an exposed red rim. Don't be penny wise and pound foolish—keep a deep bed of coals, for a thin bed will burn disproportionately faster. (2) Air blowing up from underneath a fire makes it burn more brightly; air blowing across the top checks the burning. For that reason, keep the lower draft open only as long as needed to get the fire well started.

A final suggestion: Always have 2 to 6 inches of ashes on the grate—2 in cold weather, 6 in mild. Always remove clinkers.

Summer



No use fooling yourself, you can't bottle up this heat for next winter. So—

Order your coal now.

Insulate the house. Weather strip windows and doors. Clean and insulate the furnace.

Repair and paint storm windows or order new ones.

Gather and store wood for the fireplace.

Autumn



Winelike mornings and crisp nights need only a fire in fireplace to take off chill.

Trot out warm clothes and delay lighting fire in furnace until Indian summer is past.

Shorter days—don't leave cellar, closet, or attic lights on when not in use.

If you're to be the winter fireman, better get briefed on the rules.

Winter



This is it—with snow swirling down from the North. Don't waste heat by poor fire-tending. Keep furnace clean and radiators free from dead air.

You can't heat the outdoors, so say "good night" to guests with doors shut.

While you're taking stock on January 1, see how the coal's lasting. No wishful thinking: Winter is *not* almost over. Half-way mark comes about the last of January.

Make it last a little longer

More wool clothing coming to market soon, but hold off on buying as long as you can—except for what you urgently need.

● GI Joe won't need as much wool this winter as he has in the past. For one thing there won't be as many of him, and for another Uncle Sam has thriftily stored up supplies for him and won't be asking for such a large percentage of the production of woolens.

So you and I and all the other civilians can look forward to some new wool clothing within a few months. But not just yet, please ma'am, unless you really need it. Wait a bit for that new suit, and even if you're sick and tired of the old coat make it do at least until after Christmas, if you can. You'll have a better selection then and your conscience will be easier.

The war is over. Sure. And we've done a grand job. We've worked long hours. We've bought bonds, and saved fat and tin cans and paper. We've struggled with rationing and shortages. We've contributed to Red Cross and all the other war relief agencies. And we've worn our old clothes—trying in our humble civilian way to contribute something to the greatest war effort of all time. Now we're tired of the whole business—but we can't stop yet. Just as all the Army and Navy can't be demobilized because there still are many important things for them to do, so we at home must hold on to some of our wartime habits for a while longer. The admonition "Buy only what you need" will be particularly important for the next few months of reconversion. Too many customers grabbing for too few things is the way to inflation.

Supplies of wool clothing, particularly of the lower-priced essential garments will not equal demand for some months. By "essential" the War Production Board means clothing that is essential for protection, such as children's coats and snow suits, men's separate trousers, suits, and overcoats, women's, misses' and juniors' coats, suits and separate skirts, and many other items—all in the low- or medium-price group. Peacetime WPB regulations require that when certain kinds of material are allocated to them, manufacturers agree to make a certain number of garments in this price range.

Now, if Mrs. Greedy and her friend Miss Vanity rush to town on a fine buying spree as soon as the stores begin to show new woolens, they will be throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery of distribution, and keeping the people who really need the low-cost clothing from getting it. No one is asking you to go without anything you need when it is being sold in the stores. We are only suggesting that it will be to your interest—and to your country's interest—to refrain from buying what you do not immediately need, until supplies are back to somewhere near normal. According to officials this should be early in 1946, for wool clothing.

Consumers have asked that woolen garments be placed under the same type of price regulation as now exists for cotton garments under the WPB channeling order. This has been done, and by the time you read this, ceiling prices agreed to by OPA and the clothing industry will have been announced. Prices will be lower than they have been, but not back to the prewar range. Revision of the Garment Workers Maximum Average Price regulation permits them to use an average of the prices of all lines in a group. For instance, suppose a manufacturer has four lines of wool dresses. His maximum average price will be the average of the prices of all four lines.

Clothing prices have risen during the war proportionately more than any other cost-of-living item. And this, as always, has been hardest on lower-income families. That is why WPB has suggested and manufacturers have agreed to make a specified percentage of low- and medium-priced garments.

In shopping for these new wool garments consumers will want to recall all the old buying admonitions: Read the label for textile identifications and cleaning instructions. Remember that hard-surfaced, close-woven materials wear better than soft, loose-woven ones. Notice seams, finishing and fastenings. Check the size. Remember to notice the ceiling price.

"Classic" or "simplified" styles often prove the best buys, tempting as some of the

newer looking things may be. L-85 which has ruled the world of style since 1942 will soon be no more. It has regulated the amount of material used in garments, thereby keeping skirts the same length, and preventing any drastic changes in fashions. Manufacturers, understandably, may give their designers a free hand again, with the result that this season's clothes may look a touch quaint by next year or the year after. That's another reason to go slow on buying, if you can.

To help you care for the family's supply of wool clothing and make it last a little longer here is a list of pointers prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Pointers on Care of Wool Clothes

A new wool garment deserves a good start. Give a new dress small underarm shields and a back shield. These keep off perspiration and body-oil stains. A back shield, even a thin one, gives some extra warmth.

For a new coat, make shields of matching lining cloth. Sew them in under the arms and they will take the stains and the rub.

Protect new trousers by sewing retreads inside, in seat and knees. Sew wear guards around the lower edge of trouser legs.

Let a wool garment rest after 1 or 2 days of wear, if you can. The wool springs back, and some wrinkles drop out—then less pressing is needed.

It's well to brush a wool coat or dress after each wearing, and to let it air awhile.

Knit dresses and sweaters stretch if hung up. It's better to lay them on a bed to air, then fold and lay them away in a drawer.

Once in a while, line up wool clothes in use for general brushing and airing, inside and out. Include wool-fabric shoes, bedroom slippers, wool-lined arctics, felt hats. Brush out seams. Turn down cuffs. Turn out pockets. Snoop for moths. Whisk off dirt.

On wet days, protect your wool clothes with an umbrella or raincoat. A soaked wool coat is seldom the same again. If wool clothes get wet or muddy, dry them slowly at room warmth—never close to a stove or radiator. When dry, brush them.

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last minute reports
from U. S. Government Agencies

Irish potatoes are a good buy. They continue to be abundant on the markets, they are of good quality, and can be bought at the lowest prices in 2 years. The homemaker who is thinking in terms of a new washing machine or refrigerator and wants to cut down her food bill will be interested in economically priced spuds.

Some "intermediate" potatoes are still coming on the market but many of the potatoes now available are from the "late" crop which is usually stored to take care of winter needs. But enough storage space is not available for the big crop of late spuds. That means the potatoes on the market now are of better **keeping** quality than those of last month. And because these potatoes keep better, it's safe to buy in larger quantities. Late October and early November will be a good time for those with home storage space to buy 100-pound sacks.

The total 1945 crop (including early, intermediate, and late potatoes) is estimated at more than 432,000,000 bushels. It is a runner-up of the record 1943 crop of more than 465,000,000 bushels. This year's crop is 14 percent over the 1944 crop and 15 percent above the 10-year average.

Potatoes are a good energy food. They can offset shortages of other foods. And because we have such a bountiful crop for which there is not enough storage space, we are urged to eat more of them now and to store as many as we can in our homes.

Twenty-six nations have accepted the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization. They can send delegates to the first conference which will be held at Quebec, Canada, on October 16, 1945.

A fact sheet on the FAO has been prepared by the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. For a copy of the sheet write to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Meat rationing in Canada is, according to the Canadian Wartime Information Board, "welcomed by the average Canadian but not, as last time, because under meat rationing he was assured his fair share of available meat. This time it is welcomed rather because through rationing the liberated countries will be assured of at least **some** meat, and because rationing in Canada affords a chance of avoiding still further cuts in the meagre British meat ration."

Homemakers who dry vegetables from the fall garden, as well as those who buy dehydrated vegetables, will be interested in the results of tests by plant scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the keeping quality of dehydrated and dried vegetables. Of the eight common vegetables tested, some lost their looks, taste, and other appetizing qualities much more rapidly than others. Corn and sweet-potatoes kept best, while beets and green beans were second best. Irish potatoes were next, after which came pumpkin and squash. The poorest of all in keeping quality were carrots which became poor or inedible much sooner than any of the other vegetables.

Better educational advantages and more school-community services, such as school busses, libraries, equipment repair shops, and canning centers are improvements wanted by rural people throughout the country. Two-thirds of the farmers interviewed by economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture want greater consolidation of the schools.

School libraries to serve grown-ups as well as children are wanted by two out of three farmers. Hot lunches at school are favored by four out of five farmers. And at least three-fifths of the farmers in every area are for school-lunch programs.

School shops for repairing farm machinery, which were started during the war, are favored by two farmers in three. School-community canneries are wanted by half the farmers interviewed. In counties already having such canneries, four-fifths of the farmers want them continued.

Sweetpotatoes' brown jackets cover a wealth of food values. But this fact is not generally known, even in the South, the main sweetpotato-consuming section of the country, according to a survey made by the Southeastern Chain Store Council. Carotene, which the body can turn into vitamin A, the B vitamins, vitamin C, a small quantity of minerals, along with sugar and starch may be found in sweetpotatoes.

"Sweets" are abundant on the markets now and are expected to continue plentiful until the crop is harvested—about November 1. The quality of this year's crop is good. Prices are below ceiling in most parts of the country. And sweetpotatoes are an economical energy food.

Washing machine output was larger than expected during the quarter ended September 30, 1945. The War Production Board reported that reconversion in the

industry was moving a little faster than was anticipated. Manufacturers expected to make about 25,000 more washers during the quarter than was forecast.

English name of drugs, will come ahead of Latin names, for the first time, in the new U. S. Pharmacopoeia, the official compendium of drugs. Because Latin is the language of science, it is used in drug and medical names.

Movie films and projectors that were used by the Army, Navy, and other Government agencies and are no longer needed for war service, will be made available at very low cost to schools unable to afford them at retail prices, the Surplus Property Board announced. The schools, of course, must have facilities and personnel to use the equipment effectively. But distribution of movie equipment to educational institutions whose financial resources would permit them to buy from regular suppliers will not be made.

Dried eggs are useful to have on hand. Of course, the dried product can never take the place of shell eggs when they are plentiful. You can buy dried egg yolks and dried whites separately, which is a convenience when you need only one or the other. The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics says you will like to have dried eggs on hand because:

There is no chance of broken eggs.

They are light and easy to carry.

They are compact and take up little space.

They are waste savers—you can measure less than 1 egg when you need just a little to "brush over" rolls before you bake them, or to "cool" meat or vegetables before cooking.

They keep fresh a long time when cold and covered.

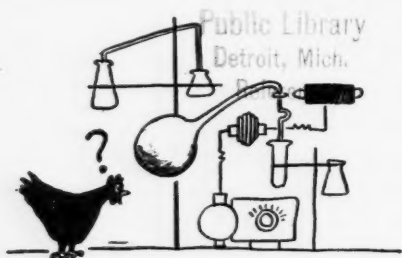
Dried when plentiful, they help to spread the egg supply evenly over the year.

For recipes using dried eggs, write to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. and ask for "Cooking with Dried Eggs" AIS-28.

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GUIDE POSTS



All But the Cackle

All of the hen but the cackle is what some poultry dressing plants are planning to use. Lightweight and colorful trays and dishes have been molded from finely ground chicken feathers mixed with a binding material. Feathers are fiber similar chemically to the wool of sheep or the bristles of hogs. Feather thread can be woven into cloth or twisted into yarn.

Other byproducts include combs, shanks, and feet. The French are said to use pickled cock's comb for food. And the shanks and feet are reported to make an excellent gelatin.

The Old Soak

You'll come out of the kitchen much sooner if the dishes and pans that have been used in preparing dinner—or lunch or breakfast—are filled at once with water and allowed to soak until washed. Use cold water for loosening starchy foods, such as dough or cereal, and for eggs and milk. Use hot water for soaking pots and pans that have held sugary foods. Greasy pans should be wiped with paper before being soaked in hot water to which a little baking soda has been added. Iron utensils require extra care as they may rust if left soaking long.

Rich Garbage

"America still throws away the richest garbage in the whole world" the Secretary of Agriculture recently pointed out. "And this despite shortages in various food items! Every pound of food saved is just as good as a pound of extra food produced." None of us is deliberately wasteful, yet our garbage cans continue to fill up. Every citizen can help by seeing that no food is wasted, either in the kitchen or on the table.

Good Living

Things for good living—meat, eggs, milk, automobiles, telephones, radios, air conditioning equipment, television sets—are the things the Secretary of Agriculture would like to see the people of this country produce with the same drive they showed in producing and using guns and planes and ships to lick the Axis. "I should like," Mr. Anderson said, "to see the people war on poverty so ceaselessly that within a decade or two malnutrition would be as well controlled as diphtheria and smallpox are today."

While Wool Is Scarce

Take a tip from the conservation experts and ravel old knitted things that lie idle in your wardrobe and can't be restyled. Good knitting wool can be reclaimed in this way. Surprise "him" with new socks, the youngsters with mittens, and be good to yourself by providing a sweater for the chilly days ahead.



Hallmark of Quality

The King's hallmark has been used on gold and silver wares since the fourteenth century to protect the quality standard of these precious metals against imitations. In New Zealand, a standard mark is used on commodities that comply with standard specifications.

To date, the New Zealand Standards Institute has issued 49 standard specifications for household and personal commodities. These items represent about 70 percent of the cost of living expenses of the average household. Food is estimated to represent 35 percent of the budget and almost all of it (30.4 percent) is covered by New Zealand standards.



Bricks for Breakfast

Bricks of orange juice may be on the market soon if experiments made at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station continue to show promise.

After water is frozen out of the juice, concentrate results that is four times the strength of the juice and is almost as full of vitamins and flavor as the original juice. The concentrate can be frozen into soft bricks for storage at about 0° F. When three parts of water are added, the homemaker can serve cold fresh juice that tastes just like the original.

A Wee Bit

A pinch of baking soda used in cooking green peas helps to brighten the green of the peas and to soften their fiber and does not cause loss of vitamins. But the important thing to remember, says the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, is that only a very little bit of soda (a trifle on the tip of a spoon) should be used. A larger quantity of soda destroys some of the vitamins and gives the peas an unpleasant flavor.

Take a Bow

The good job done by home canners all over the country was an important consideration in taking processed foods off the ration list, says the Secretary of Agriculture. Home canners not only helped themselves but by increasing the over-all food supply helped to make possible the lifting of rationing of all processed foods.

LISTEN TO CONSUMER TIME

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over N. B. C. 12:15 p. m. EST
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